Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Claim 1. (currently amended): A method for preventing constructive vascular remodeling comprising a controlled delivery by release from an intraluminal medical device a stent, of a compound having anti-proliferative and anti-inflammatory properties in therapeutic dosage amounts in the range from about thirty-five micrograms per fifteen to eighteen millimeters of stent to about four hundred thirty micrograms per fifteen to eighteen millimeters of stent, the compound substantially reducing in-lesion lumen loss both proximate and distal to the intraluminal medical device stent, the compound being incorporated in a polymeric matrix.

Claim 2. (previously presented): The method for preventing constrictive remodeling according to Claim 1, further includes utilizing the compound to block a proliferation of fibroblasts in a vascular wall in response to injury, thereby reducing a formation of vascular scar tissue.

Claim 3. (previously presented): The method for preventing constrictive remodeling according to Claim 2, wherein the compound comprises rapamycin.

Claim 4. (previously presented: The method for preventing constrictive remodeling according to Claim 2, wherein the compound comprises analogs and congeners that bind a high-

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affinity cytosolic protein, FKBP12, and possesses pharmacologic properties equivalent to rapamycin.

Claim 5. (previously presented): The method for preventing constrictive remodeling according to Claim 1, further includes utilizing the compound to affect a translation of certain proteins involved in a collagen formation or metabolism.

Claim 6. (previously presented): The method for preventing constrictive remodeling according to Claim 5, wherein the compound comprises rapamycin.

Claim 7. (previously presented): The method for preventing constrictive remodeling according to Claim 5, wherein the compound comprises analogs and congeners that bind a high-affinity cytosolic protein, FKBP12, and possesses pharmacologic properties equivalent to rapamycin.

Claim 8. (currently amended): A drug delivery device for treating constrictive vascular remodeling comprising:

an intraluminal medical device a stent; and

a therapeutic dosage, in the range from about thirty-five micrograms per fifteen to eighteen millimeters of stent to about four hundred thirty micrograms per fifteen to eighteen millimeters of stent, of an agent having anti-proliferative and anti-inflammatory properties releasably affixed to the intraluminal medical device stent for treatment of constrictive vascular remodeling, the agent substantially reducing in-lesion

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lumen loss both proximal and distal to the intraluminal medical device, the agent being incorporated in a polymeric matrix.

Claim 9. (previously presented): The drug delivery device according to Claim 8, wherein the agent blocks a proliferation of fibroblasts in a vascular wall in response to injury, thereby reducing a formation of vascular scar tissue.

Claim 10. (original): The drug delivery device according to Claim 9, wherein the agent comprises rapamycin.

Claim 11. (previously presented): The drug delivery device according to Claim 9, wherein the agent comprises analogs and congeners that bind a high-affinity cytosolic protein, FKBP12, and possesses pharmacologic properties equivalent to rapamycin.

Claim 12. (previously presented): The drug delivery device according to Claim 8, wherein the agent affects the translation of certain proteins involved in collagen formation or metabolism.

Claim 13. (original): The drug delivery device according to Claim 12, wherein the agent comprises rapamycin.

Claim 14. (previously presented): The drug delivery device according to Claim 12, wherein the agent comprises analogs and congeners that bind a high-affinity cytosolic protein, FKBP12, and possesses pharmacologic properties equivalent to rapamycin.

Claim 15. (cancelled)

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